LESSON 27

In this lesson we learn the following :

#(1) Kinds of pronouns :

Pronouns are either separate (المُنْفَصِل) or attached (المُتَّصِل).

The separate pronouns are independent and not attached to any other word. They also occur after إلاَّ, e.g.,

أنــا مُسْــلِمٌ 'I am a Muslim' -- ما فَهِمَ الدَّرْسَ إلاَّ أنتَ 'No one understood the lesson except you.'

إيّاكَ رأيتُ 'It is you that I saw.' -- ما رأيتُ إلاَّ إيَّاكَ 'I saw none but you.'

The attached pronouns are not independent, but are always attached to other words, e.g., تُ and كَ in رَأَيْــتُـــــــكَ 'I saw you.' Here **-tu** is the attached pronoun meaning *I*, and **-ka** is the attached pronoun meaning *you*.

We know that nouns indicate their functions in the sentence by changing their endings, e.g., دَخَلَ الوَلَــدُ (al-walad-**u**), سَأَلْتُ الولَــدَ (al-walad-**a**), قُلْتُ لِلْوَلَدِ (al-walad-**i**). But pronouns do not change their endings; they change themselves entirely, e.g., مَنْ أنْــتَ؟, but أَسْأَلُــكَ. So أنتَ is the *marfû'* form, and كَ is the *mansûb* form.

So there are two sets of pronouns : one for *raf'*, and the other for *nasb* and *jarr*. And each of these two sets has two forms : one separate and the other attached.

THE PRONOUNS OF *RAF'*

The separate forms :

Third person : هُوَ، هُما، هُمْ؛ هِيَ، هُما، هُنَّ.

Second person : أَنْتَ، أَنْتُما، أَنتُم؛ أَنْتِ، أنتُما، أنْتُنَّ.

First person : أَنا، نَحْنُ.

The attached forms : The following are the attached pronouns of *raf'* :

1) the *mutaharrik tâ'*, as in ذَهَبْتُ، ذَهَبْتُمَا، ذَهَبْتُمْ، ذَهَبْتِ، ذَهَبْتُنَّ (**-tu, -tumâ, -tum, -ti, -tunna).**

2) the *alif* of the dual, as in ذَهَبَا، ذَهَبَتَا، يَذْهَبَانِ، تَذْهَبَانِ، اِذْهَبَا (**-â**).

3) the *wâw* of the plural, as in ذَهَبُوا، يَذْهَبُونَ، تَذْهَبُونَ، اِذْهَبُوا (**-û**).

4) the *yâ'* of the second person feminine, as in تَذْهَبِينَ، اِذْهَبِي (**-î**).

5) the *nûn* of the feminine plural, as in ذَهَبْنَ، يَذْهَبْنَ، تَذْهَبْنَ، اِذْهَبْنَ (**-na**).

6) **-nâ** of the first person plural, as in ذَهَبْنَا (**-nâ**).

The attached pronouns of *raf'* are hidden in the following forms :

a) the *mâdî* : in the following two forms : ذَهَبَ and ذَهَبَتْ. Note that the *tâ'* in ذَهَبَتْ is not a pronoun. It is a particle denoting feminine gender.

b) the *mudâri'* : in the following four forms : يَذْهَبُ، تَذْهَبُ، أَذْهَبُ، نَذْهَبُ.

THE PRONOUNS OF *NASB*

The separate forms : You have not been introduced to these forms before. These forms are composed of the word إِيَّا plus the attached pronouns of *nasb* whuch you already know, e.g., إِيَّاكَ (**iyyâ-ka**).

Third person : إِيَّاهُ، إِيَّاهُمَا، إِيَّاهُمْ؛ إِيَّاهَا، إِيَّاهُمَا، إِيَّاهُنَّ.

Second person : إِيَّاكَ، إِيَّاكُمَا، إِيَّاكُمْ؛ إِيَّاكِ، إِيَّاكُمَا، إِيَّاكُنَّ.

First person : إِيَّايَ، إِيَّانَا.

The attached forms : These form cannot be mentioned independently. They should be attached to a verb or to إِنَّ or one of its sisters.

Third person : سَأَلَهُ، سَأَلَهُمَا، سَأَلَهُمْ؛ سَأَلَهَا، سَأَلَهُمَا، سَأَلَهُنَّ.

Second person : سَأَلَكَ، سَأَلَكُمَا، سَأَلَكُمْ؛ سَأَلَكِ، سَأَلَكُمَا، سَأَلَكُنَّ.

First person : سَأَلَنِي، سَأَلَنَا[1].

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[1]- The attached form of the pronoun of the first person singular is *yâ'* only. The *nûn* is the نُونُ الوِقَايَة (the *nûn* of protection). See Book Two (L 9).

THE PRONOUNS OF *JARR*

The pronouns of *jarr* have only the attached form, and they are the same as the pronouns of *nasb*, e.g., مِنْـــهُ، مِنْهُمْ؛ مِنْهَا، مِنْهُنَّ؛ مِنْكَ، مِنْكُمْ؛ مِنْكِ، مِنْكُنَّ etc.

WHEN TO USE THE SEPARATE PRONOUNS OF *NASB*

The pronoun of *nasb* should be separate in the following cases :

1) if it is a *maf'ûl bihi*, and precedes the verb, e.g., نَعْبُدُكَ 'We worship You', but : إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُـــدُ 'It is You that we worship.' We cannot say كَ نَعْبُدُ, as كَ is an attached pronoun, and cannot stand alone.

2) if it is a *maf'ûl bihi* of a *masdar*, *e.g.*, نَـــنْـــتَظِرُ زِيارَةَ المُدِيرِ إِيَّانا 'We are awiating the headmaster's visit to us.' Here إِيَّانا is the object of the *masdar* زِيـــارة. Here is another example : مُساعَدَتُكَ إِيَّايَ كانَتْ قَبْلَ مُساعَدَتِي إِيّاكَ 'Your help to me was before my help to you.'

3) if it occurs after a conjunction, e.g., رَأَيْتُكَ وَإِيَّاهُ 'I saw you and him.' Here we cannot say رأيتُكَ وَهُ, as هُ is an attached pronoun and cannot stand alone. In the same way we say إِنِّي وَإِيَّاكَ ناجِحانِ 'Indeed I and you have passed.' We cannot say … إِنِّي وَكَ nor can we say إِنِّي وَأَنْتَ because أَنْتَ is pronoun of *raf'*.

4) if it occurs after إِلاَّ, e.g., لا نَعْبُدُ إِلاَّ إِيَّاهُ 'We worship none but Him.' -- ما سَأَلْتُ إِلا إِيّاكَ 'I asked none but you.'

5) if it occurs after an attached pronoun of *nasb*, e.g., أَيْنَ مَجَلَّةُ المُدِيرِ؟ – أَعْطَيْتُـــهُ إِيّاهـــا 'Where is the headmaster's magazine?' -- 'I gave it him.' Here we cannot say أَعْطَيْـــتُـــهُـــها. If both the pronouns belong to the same person - as in this example - the second pronoun should be separate. But if they belong to different persons, we may use either the attached or the separate pronoun, though it is better to use the attached pronoun, e.g., أين كتابي؟ — أَعْطَـــيْـــتُـــكَـــهُ / أَعْطَـــيْـــتُكَ إِيّاهُ 'Where is my book?' -- 'I gave it to you.'

#(2) One of the patterns of the *masdar* is فَعِيلٌ (**fa'îl**-un), e.g., رَنَّ الجَرَسُ 'The bell rang' : رَنِيـــنٌ 'ringing' -- صَفَرَ 'he whisled' : صَفِيرٌ 'whistling'.

✍Exercises

1) Answer the following questions.

2) Point out all the pronouns occurring in the main lesson, and specify the category to which each of them belongs.

3) Point out all the separate pronouns of *nasb* occurring in the main lesson, and mention the reason for their being separate.

4) Rewrite the following sentences placing the pronoun of *nasb* before the verb in each of them.

5) Rewrite the following sentences using إِلاَّ as shown in the example.

6) Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the type of pronoun mentioned in brackets.

7) Answer the following questions using two pronouns of *nasb* as shown in the example.

8) Answer the following questions using two pronouns of *nasb* as shown in the example.

9) Oral exercise : Each student says to another يُرِيدُ فُلاَنٌ كِتابكَ. أَفَأُعْطِيهِ إِيّاهُ؟ 'So-and-so wants your book. Shall I give it to him?' And the other says نعم، أَعْطِهِ إِيّاهُ 'Yes, give it to him', or لاَ، لاَ تُعْطِهِ إِيّاهُ 'No, don't give it to him.'

10) Write the *masdar* of each of the following verbs on the pattern of ***fa'îl***.

11) Give the plural of الدُّرْجُ and الخَاتَمُ.

12) Write the *mudâri'* and *amr* of each of the following verbs.